

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED. TUESDAY, MAY 1ST.

James Jackson, Chief Justice; Martin J. Crawford and Samuel Hall, Associate Justices—Reported for the Constitution by J. H. Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.

Charles G. Platen, in re. Application to review judgment. Practice in Supreme Court.

At the September term, 1880, an application was made for a mandamus nisi calling upon the judge of the Eastern circuit to show cause why he should not certify a bill of exceptions, and the same was refused. At the February term, 1883, the movant made an application to this court in the general form of a bill of review to have the judgment then rendered reviewed.

Held, that the application must be denied. Application denied.

Johnson, next friend, vs. City of Atlanta. Complaint from Fulton. Practice in Supreme Court.

After the bill of exceptions has been filed in office, it cannot be withdrawn for the purpose of perfecting service, and if it be withdrawn and an acknowledgment of service be entered thereon, it is an alteration of the bill of exceptions. Therefore where it appears that a bill of exceptions was filed on January 18, and service was acknowledged on January 22, the writ of error must be dismissed.

J. M. Arrowood; John D. Cunningham, for plaintiff in error.

W. T. Newman, for defendant.

State vs. Southwestern Railroad and vice versa. Illegality, from Fulton. Railroads. Tax. State. Officers. Attorney General. Comptroller General. Governor. Interest. Charge of Court.

Judge Brannan, of the Rome Circuit, presided in place of Jackson, C. J., who was disqualified.

Brannan, J.—1. That portion of the Southwestern railroad extending from Macon to Fort Gaines, known as the main line, and also the section from Fort Valley to Columbus, which may be considered as a part of the main line by reason of its purchase under the act of March 4, 1856, and its consolidation with that road in 1856, except that portion of the line between Americus and Smithville, (which is part of the old Georgia and Florida railroad), is subject to a tax of one half of one per cent. on its net annual income, and not to the ad valorem tax imposed on the property of the citizens of the state under general laws.

That portion of the road which lies between Americus and Albany, and which became a part of the Southwestern Railroad by purchase under the act of 1856, (p. 220); that portion known as the Cuthbert branch, extending from Cuthbert Junction (one and a half miles from Cuthbert) to Enfield, is subject to the ad valorem tax. These questions are no longer open. 92 U. S. 476; 64 Ga. 783; 64 Id. 401.

The negotiations between the two successive attorneys general and the attorney of the company in this case amounted to nothing more than the valuation by them of that portion of the road lying between Americus and Albany, and an agreement to pay tax thereon. If its effect were to release the company from ad valorem tax on the Arlington and Enfield branches of the road, as well as to release it from further taxation on the Americus and Albany section for those years, it would be a mistake which might be corrected. 50 Penn. St. 408.

(a) This was not an attempt to compromise a debt due the state, as less than the amount due, nor at a less rate of taxation than that due, nor to release the company from the ad valorem tax charged by the act of 1874 on the Arlington and Enfield branches.

Where it otherwise appears that the company has no power to make any such contract or compromise, or to release the company from any part of the ad valorem tax imposed.

(b) Nor would the governor have power to make any such contract or compromise, or to release; he could not do more than suspend the collection of the tax until the meeting of the next general assembly. Code 775.

3. After exceptions for taxes had been made, the company by the company's attorney, contended, carried to the supreme court of the United States, and two-thirds or more of the company's road and property had been relieved from the ad valorem tax, the company could have made no new or revised contract to have the tax paid by its own bill of exceptions and the state to pay the cost of its bill of exceptions in the case of the S. W. R. Co., vs. the state, is affirmed.

Judgment accordingly. Crawford, J. concurred, dubitante, but did so upon the following authorities: 2 Dutcher, 339; (N. J.) 3 Metcalf 320, (Mass.) 25 Vermont 482; 20 Cal. 318 330.

Clifford Anderson, attorney general; Robert Toombs; Samuel Barnett, for the state. R. F. Lyon; A. R. Lawton, contra.

Decisions rendered in the following cases will appear to-morrow: 1. In the case of the state vs. the S. W. R. Co., the court below has reversed its decision on the interest only, and with these modifications allowing the verdict and judgment to stand as rendered. The railroad company to pay the cost of its bill of exceptions and the state to pay the cost of its bill of exceptions in the case of the S. W. R. Co., vs. the state, is affirmed.

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 20 Prizes, \$500 each
 9 Prizes, 300 each, Approximation Prizes.
 9 Prizes, 200 each, " " " " " "
 9 Prizes, 100 each, " " " " " "
 20 Prizes, 50 each, " " " " " "
 60 Prizes, 20 each, " " " " " "
 1,000 Prizes, 10 each, " " " " " "

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 A Foe Against Whom Bolts and Bars are Useless—A Story of Society.
 To prevent disease is always easier and cheaper than to cure it. This axiom is true as it is old. At present the leading peril to health and life in the United States is in Malaria—or bad air. Malaria is a broad name for many diseases. It has a multitude of shapes, but only one nature and result. Included in this family are bilious fever, typhoid and typhus fevers, chills and fever and all diseases which originate in blood poisoning. There is no other force so insidious as malaria. It attacks the poor in their cabins and the rich in their palaces. The scientific plumbing by which the wealthy seek to keep their pest out of their houses fails as completely as the charms with which superstition people try to ward off the influence of evil spirits. Malaria enters where there is a greater vital satellite and exerts its complete and deadly influence. Malaria permeates the atmosphere and strikes down victims in all classes of society.

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 A scientific and economical apparatus for lighting for homes, business, office, mining and manufacturing purposes. Complete in itself. The Electric Lighter being produced by chemical action. The apparatus by our adjustment, for which we make extra charges, can be adapted to use as a Burglar Alarm, Medical Battery, Call Bell, or for Automatic Electric Gas Lighting. Our burglar alarm is so constructed that the intruder is immediately confronted with a light and a bell alarm at the same instant. Reliable agents wanted all over the country. Enclose stamp for circular. PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., 22 Water street, Boston. Chartered under the laws of Massachusetts, December, 1882. A portable Electric Lighter for \$5 is being extensively sold by the Portable Electric Light Co., of 22 Water street, Boston. It is an economical and safe apparatus for lighting for homes and business purposes. —Scientific American, New York, December 16, 1882.

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 Is a Special Remedy for all diseases pertaining to the Women, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of irregular menstruation, nervousness, the Whites, and Partial Prostration. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the Natural Function of the System. "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival.

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 ELEGANT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM SETS; painted and fireproof; clocks, furniture, carpets, etc. Can be examined daily after 10 o'clock a.m., at the Southern Conservatory.

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 McCormick's celebrated Reapers and Mowers—the best on the market. Spencer's One Horse Iron Cultivator and Cultivator. Remington New Carriage Clipper Flows, Hillside Flows, etc. Case Mills, Evaporators. Agricultural and Stationary Engines. Lefell Double Threshing Water Wheels. Threshers and Separators. Feed Cutters and Endless Cutters. Level, Tread and other Horse Powers. Albion Spring Trough Sifters, \$48.50. Thomas' Sifters, \$21.50. Standard Riding or Working Cultivator, \$37.50. Road or Dirt Scrapers, \$7 to \$12. Deere's Wonderful Hay and Cotton Presses, \$100 to \$1,000. Steel Tooth Wheel Horse Rakes, \$28 to \$35. Champion Barb Fence Wire, the best of all, 105¢ cents per pound. Cultivator, \$37.50 to \$50.00. Eagle Gins, Condensers and Feeders. Plant, Jr., Horse Hoe, \$10.00. " " Cultivator, \$3.00. " " Double Wheel Hoe, \$10.00. California Sprayer, \$25.00. Double shovel Iron Beam, \$7.00. Churner, the latest and best thing out, \$7.00. Blanchard's Swing Churn \$5.00 to \$50.00. Standard Sewing Machine, \$25.00 to \$50.00. Blanchard Butter Worker \$5.00 to \$12.00. Order with order. Five per cent off for money with order. For circulars of our articles go to

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THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 2, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states, rainy, followed by clearing weather, north-east, backing to northwest winds, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

THE decrease of the public debt for April, \$2,877,402.65, is the lowest figure that has been reported for years.

Mrs. BLAINE has some of the talent of her kinsman, Gail Hamilton. She styles the occupant of the white house "the New York Duke."

CAPTAIN W. D. GRANT is doing some of the best work on Peters street ever done in Atlanta. It is fortunate for the city that he was awarded the contract for the work.

FITZGERALD is the first of the Irish prisoners to secure an acquittal. The government, however, proposes to harass him by charges of other offenses until the informers earn their money.

The managers of several Georgia and Alabama theatres are now holding a convention in Atlanta. There is need for organization in theatrical circles in the south, and it is to be hoped that the movement will result in much good to those interested.

By a decisive majority the people of Rome have decided in favor of the establishment of a free school system in that city. This act will place Rome in a commanding position and furnish a strong attraction to those seeking a favorable community in which to live.

The exports of March exceeded the imports of that month \$16,912,703. The imports are still large, but the better opinion is that there will soon be a heavy decrease in imports. If so, and if we have good crops this year, all talk about panics or hard times may as well be dismissed.

In the death of the late Senator B. H. Hill the bar of Georgia lost one of its most brilliant members. The action of the supreme court, in taking notice of his death, is a feeling tribute to the memory of one whose eloquence was golden, and whose name will not soon fade from the roll of Georgia's best and bravest.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, proposes to give his entire vacation to a study of the public road system of his own and of other states. Senator Butler has a work in hand of deep importance to the people of every southern state; and if he can devise a practical plan for the improvement of our roads he will deserve all the thanks and honors that he can possibly covet.

SAMUEL JOHNSON RANDALL left Washington on Sunday, his destination being unknown, except that he traveled southward. He has thrown his whole soul into the rice-meal question and although he encountered defeat in the treasury department he may be coming south to weep with the rice-meal men. It is not of course known at what point in the south he will first bob up serenely.

SERGEANT FINLEY, of the signal service, says houses are no protection in a cyclone. A frame house is, however, safer than a brick or stone one; but as all cyclones afford ample warning, the place of safety is in a dug-out or cellar, against the south or west wall. All cyclones move in a northeasterly direction, and a position in a northeast room or on a northeast corner is not desirable. It is by observing such precautions that the people of Iowa are generally able to avoid casualties when the storm-blast is abroad.

THE ISSUE. The New York Tribune quotes the opinion of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, that "if the democratic party can not win on the tariff issue it can not win at all," and characterizes it as a "frank confession." While the opinion was given somewhat in the spirit of boastfulness, we are nevertheless willing that our bewildered contemporaries should look upon it as a confession. But here we must draw the line. We can not permit the Tribune to interpret the tariff issue to suit the pressing necessities of the republican party. The tariff issue, upon which the democratic party proposes to win in the next campaign, has very little to do with the free-trade theories with which the professors concern themselves; it is a movement in favor of the reduction of taxation in the interest of the people.

Industries that are powerful enough to resist and destroy competition at home, and rich enough to keep a standing army of lobbyists at Washington for the purpose of subsidizing members of congress and procuring legislation inimical to the best interests of the people—industries rich and powerful enough to accomplish all this do not need the protection which was necessary when they were struggling for existence. There are no "infant" industries anywhere in the country except at the south, and the greatest need of these is an opportunity to buy improved machinery in the cheapest markets.

The "infant" industries have, in numerous instances become huge and aggressive monopolies, and it is the purpose of the people to see that these monopolies are compelled to share in the burdens of taxation instead of robbing the public to swell their naturally enormous profits. The Tribune need not flatter itself that the people are laboring under any delusions in regard to these things, and if it waits for the democratic party to disband in the presence of an issue which has for its purpose the reduction of taxation, its desires will fail.

and perish by the wayside before the campaign is fairly begun.

OUR EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

A writer in the New York Herald, who signs himself "Viator," gives the conclusions of an extended tour through the southern states, made for the purpose of gaining a clearer insight into the field occupied by private schools. He begins by speaking of the general commercial outlook southward, paying "the large and flourishing city of Atlanta" a compliment, and then proceeds to speak of southern educational work. He had long been familiar with the best northern colleges—being himself a northern man—and during a professional life with the work of education in general. But, he adds, "I do not hesitate to say that I have seen as good schools (I do not say as many good ones) south as are to be found at the north. And in the matter of female scholarship I hardly know whether I ought to except such famous northern institutions as Wellesley, Vassar, Smith college and Holyoke. And I am inclined to believe the southern claim that for standard of scholarship the fine university of Virginia is at least as high as Harvard or Yale. The number of southern schools much surprised me. In a complete list of colleges and schools in the United States and abroad which I have consulted I find some thirteen hundred colleges and private schools in the states of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky."

The Herald's correspondent then lays down the broad proposition that the day has passed for southern parents to send their children to northern schools; and on this point we cannot refrain from a few quotations: "They do not need to do it, for they have as good at home. Why, then, should the additional expense of travel, etc., be incurred, and the disadvantages of great distance, with contingencies of sickness, away from home? Not only are southern parents now patronizing good schools south, but actually not a few pupils from the north are to be seen in southern schools, whence they are attracted not only by climatic considerations but also by advantages they are glad to enjoy of excellent scholarship at moderate rates. While there are a few schools in the south that are very different from what our northern idea of equipment and manage require, yet there have been great successes in numbers of southern schools of excellent merit, equal, indeed, to the best of their northern sister institutions in well equipped apparatus, in able faculties, in wise scholarly management and in tone. Some of these schools have started since the war, for the reason that the impoverished southern, after emerging from the late conflict, could ill afford the expense of sending his children north. Perhaps also sectional prejudices largely operated. It is well, too, that these southern schools have been founded. Many of them have been great successes in numbers, in prestige and financially. Begun when the southern people had not retrieved their losses from the war, these schools have shared in the increasing prosperity of their patrons. Yet the rates for tuition and board are still very low. In fact, in many cases it is now more difficult to find such advantages could be offered on such moderate terms."

This testimony from a northern educational expert is valuable, and it is needed in the homes of the wealthy people of the south fully as much as anywhere else. "Viator" describes the canvassing for pupils, and mentions the prominent features of many of the southern schools. "The south is doing much in the matter of higher education, for which all speak to her teachers and her people. He speaks of the prominent educators who were recently engaged 'in the hard, cruel duties of war'—of General Lee at Lexington, of General Kirby Smith at Sewanee of the widow of General J. E. B. Stuart at Staunton, and of many others who were in the army, or connected with it. In conclusion he says: "The southern people are, in the field of education, working out a problem for themselves, quietly and without parade. The results already are large and excellent. The next ten or twenty years will witness, I believe, a position attained by the south that will be a surprise to the north, whose people will wonder what the southern have been at since the war." This voluntary testimony comes from a man who was educated at the north and who is probably connected with northern educational methods. It is for this reason valuable. It is the testimony of one who would doubtless be a critic if he thought the truth would justify criticism.

THE FALSE PROPHET AGAIN. If Khartoum, the port and trade center of the Sudan, has fallen, the campaign of El Mahdi becomes indeed very menacing to both the khedive and to England. For if El Mahdi could not stop his victorious march, no other Egyptian officer can, and the fall of Khartoum will soon be followed by that of Dongola. The capture of Khartoum places all the Sudan and the White Nile region under the false prophet, and gives him a prestige that will sweep into his ranks nearly all the Moslems that he can reach. As nearly as the truth can be ascertained, none of the reported victories of the khedive's generals were victories at all, for El Mahdi has steadily advanced, capturing one stronghold after another, until he has detached from Egypt a vast empire, and is about ready to march into lower Egypt. The fall of Dongola will be apt to set the English army at work again, for it will then be plain that the khedive has no support at home that can successfully face the fanatical hosts of the Sudan. The truth is, the khedive's authority and support is almost wholly sunken up in the bayonets and muskets and big guns that Mr. Gladstone dispatched to his assistance, and that he has agreed to keep in Egypt until the khedive could get on without them. These very conditions will keep them there indefinitely and probably perpetually. It will take a long time to put El Mahdi down, and when he is pushed into a distant corner of the Sudan, some other trouble will be apt to threaten both the powerless khedive and the otherwise defenceless foreign colonies of Alexandria and Suez, and so we may safely consider the English occupation of Egypt as one of the permanencies of this world. It is perhaps well for all concerned except the liberty-loving, tax-burdened Egyptians, that it is so.

A FRANK AND MANLY WITHDRAWAL. THE CONSTITUTION has given considerable space to answers to the essay of Mr. J. T. Dargan, in which it was asserted that the moral hazard of insurance was greater in the south than in the north, because of the demoralization arising from defeat in the late war—far careless habits and loose morals.

We recorded Mr. Dargan's sincerity and honesty of purpose, but accepted his essay as unjust to the south and its people. Beyond the sentiment of the matter, we feared that his assertions would be used to advance insurance rates in the south; that this section, poor as it is, would be made to balance the losses of the companies elsewhere. We

therefore protested against the injustice of the article. Our protest was accompanied by two admirable articles from Captain W. A. Harper, signed "Fulton," and another from Major Livingston Mims, signed "Southland," that completely demonstrated the incorrectness of Mr. Dargan's premises, and the injustice of his conclusions. Mr. Polak and Mr. Stock-dell also assailed the position he had taken. The result of all this is most gratifying. The Chronicle, a foremost insurance paper of the north that had endorsed Mr. Dargan's article heartily in its last issue, withdraws its endorsement in a frank and manly article.

This is the general tone of the late insurance press, and the force of this mischievous article is now entirely broken. It promised to be exceedingly mischievous, because it was testimony concerning the south from a southern man. It was hailed with pleasure by northern slanderers as that of a man who "was talking out in meeting," and it was fast being made part of the volume of misrepresentation and abuse directed against southern character and southern habits for the past twenty years. The prompt and able protests entered and proofs filed by the gentlemen we have quoted, utterly foiled this game and forced from the foremost of those who had endorsed it a full and unequivocal withdrawal of endorsement.

It is said that if Miss Annie Anderson refuses to play Wednesday at the Cincinnati dramatic festival the part will be taken by Deacon Richard Smith. Deacon Smith declares that when it comes to being smothered with a pillow no woman can get away from him.

It is hinted that the president was somewhat coolly received in Florida. To this it may be replied that the president treated the honest people of Florida somewhat disdainfully when he looked on to little Mr. Billy Chandler as a traveling companion.

The New York Sun wants the democrats of Ohio to nominate Allan G. Thurman for governor. As the Ohio election is an important one, the democrats may be depended upon to do the wrong thing at the right time.

SEVERAL THOUSAND Georgia and Alabama cattle have been shipped to Texas recently. They were returned south by way of Chicago with some accessions of tallow, but with few evidences of tenderness.

The republican papers of Massachusetts are using all their power and influence to neutralize the effects of the Tewksbury revelations. We have never seen organs in a more desperate frame of mind.

With one or two unrecognizable fragments of the republican party stayed away in its tall tower, the New York Tribune will split the democratic party in twain.

The night soil carts were not out on parade yesterday. But when the sun shines, and the birds sing, and the zephyrs cut up their capers, then these ornamental vehicles will resume business.

The appointment of Randolph Keim as chief examiner to the civil service commission, shows just how far civil service reform can go under republican auspices.

With the civil service commission as a definite part of the republican machine, the organs seem to have renewed hopes of success in 1884.

The antagonisms in New York city are boasting that the American horses are not having things their own way in England this season.

The movement of money in the bank of France and the revelations at Tewksbury are the only exciting topics in Boston just now.

The east wind brought December back to May yesterday. The returned pensioners created a corner in cough mixtures.

All the symptoms go to show that the civil service commission has employed the Camerons as political and legal advisers.

The pensioners that failed to carry along their overcoats yesterday were in a bad fix.

POLITICAL NOTES. EDWARD McPHERSON, clerk of the house, expressed the opinion that Randall will secure the speakership.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE EUBANKS, of Michigan, will probably be Tamm's successor. Deputy Commissioner Rogers is talked of, but the politicians say Burrows will get it.

REPRESENTATIVE HOLMAN, of Indiana, the great objector in the house, has aroused a powerful antagonism in his district, and his enemies say that he cannot be renominated.

MISS BARTON has accepted the superintendency of the women's prison and cancels her appointment to be at the commencement of the Washington training school for nurses May 1.

SPECULATION as to the end of the legislative session in Massachusetts places the date earlier than June 10. It will probably be six weeks before the report on the almshouse management can be made.

The Connecticut senate has rejected the law forbidding the employment of women and children in factories for more than ten hours any one day. The Post-Appel for Connecticut also passed a resolution of adjourn on May 3.

The Pendleton democrats of Ohio will center on Judge Geddes for governor, while the anti-Pendleton faction will support General Durbin Ward. Pendleton's friends are confident that he will carry the convention.

In the Michigan legislature the house has voted on the prohibition amendment, the vote standing 70 to 36, with eight absentees. To carry the amendment 67 votes were necessary. This ends the matter for this session.

The judges of Delaware have grown old together. The infant of the bench is a jurist of 60. A correspondent says it is a bunch of white heads, and that the excellent gentlemen cannot live much longer.

It is thought by the friends of Miss Clara Barton that her continued ill health will prevent her assuming charge of the women's prison in Massachusetts. She has suffered for some time with nervous prostration, and is still subject to it.

RANDALL, in his canvass for speaker, claims half the Indiana delegation, four votes from Ohio, two from Georgia, two from Alabama, two-thirds of the Louisiana delegation, two each from Mississippi and West Virginia and half the members from Tennessee.

The Charleston News and Courier denies the widely circulated statement that Senator Hampton will resign before this present term expires. The seat will therefore not be vacant until 1885, and it is not among the possibilities that General Hampton will be a candidate for re-election.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER HAYEN has gone to Florida.

SENATOR ARTHUR remains about the same as last reported, holding the improvement then noted.

The president thinks of going to Fort Monroe to overcome the lingering traces of his recent illness.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES, who will visit Rugby in Tennessee, hopes to find that experimental colony settled down in a business-like way.

A STATEMENT is abroad to the effect that President Arthur has pronounced the pargore of Savannah to be superior in flavor and promptness to that of any other city in which he has ever lived.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES has agreed to pay one-fourth the cost of a new Methodist church at Fremont, Ohio. He further has declared that he is

willing to assume the church debt for five years without interest.

As a good deal of discussion has been raised concerning General Grant's pecuniary means, it may be interesting to know the exact truth. The entire property of General and Mrs. Grant yields them an annual income of \$9,000.

THURLOW WOOD'S autobiography is in the hands of the printers. It will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The work has been in course of preparation since Mr. Wood's return from the Philippines. His entire contents were dictated to Miss Harriet A. Wood, who has been his sole editor.

WHEN the clergyman asked at a church wedding in Henry county, Iowa, if anybody had anything to say, the bridegroom, who was a stranger to the bride, said: "I am engaged to her."

ARABI and his fellow-exiles in Ceylon occupy their time studying English, for Arabi declares, as says the Times of India, "that the debt of gratitude he owes to England is sufficient inducement to him to endeavor to leave it in his power some day to express his thanks in the English language."

A VERY good story is told of Lord Rolle. He commanded a troop of yeoman cavalry, and when they were up for training it was reported to him that some of the men had been fighting. He called them before him, and sternly told them that he didn't want any fighting men in his regiment.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE. SOME 40,000 silk worms are to be distributed in Kentucky.

EDGEFIELD, South Carolina, is to have a cotton seed oil mill.

The grape crop of Florida promises to be very large this year.

A WINEYARD for Texas is being made in Cincinnati which is to cost \$10,000.

TUSCALOOSA, Alabama, will soon have a cotton seed oil mill in operation.

THE Altoona Argus has been presented with an orange that weighed twenty ounces.

GREEN CORN is selling in Jacksonville, Florida, at seventy-five cents per dozen.

THE state exchanges of Alabama report the killing of numerous mad dogs over the state.

A EWE belonging to Mr. Thornton Gee, of Warren county, gave birth to five lambs recently.

PINE LANDS in Putnam county, Florida, worth \$8 an acre two years ago, are now selling for \$25.

A MRS. BLUME, of Barnwell county, South Carolina, gave birth to three fine girl babies a few days since.

THE Virginia State pharmaceutical association will hold its regular annual meeting in Norfolk on May 15.

MR. GREER WOODLEE, of Warren county, Tennessee, thinks he will have 20,000 bushels of apples this year.

A NUMBER of Camden, S. C., sportsmen went down hunting in the West Waree rice fields last week, and in one day killed nearly one thousand birds.

NO, COLONEL, NO! From the New York Times.

An Atlanta dispatch published in a recent issue of the Times has called forth the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTA POST-APPEL, ATLANTA, GA., April 28th, 1883.

Published Every Morning, at \$8.00 per Annum. M. E. THORNTON, Editor.

Editor Times, New York, N. Y.: Dear Sir: In the issue of the Times of April 22nd there appears a telegram from Atlanta, Ga., dated April 21st, signed "M. E. Thornton." In this article I am very much wronged, and I desire the necessary amendment. Please read the enclosed and return it to me at once.

As to my marital relations, were your correspondent correct, it is a matter that he had no right to mention in his article. I am a married man, and I am a member of the "Emory Society" writing that or any other article for your correspondent has stated falsely.

As to the statement that I am a "frank confession," until the amendment is made you can rest assured that "peace does not reign among the members of the Emory Society." You will please do me the favor to write me by return mail the name of the sender of the telegram in question. Very respectfully, M. E. THORNTON.

No, colonel, we cannot grant the favor you ask. You doubtless wish to find out who our correspondent is in order that you may go and kill him. That would be annoying to our correspondent and embarrassing to us. The author of the dispatch explained of has been a useful correspondent, and we believe him to be a good man. At any rate, we do not want him killed. Good correspondents are so scarce that we cannot afford to waste one on a petty column.

On the other hand, we should not feel entirely easy about you, colonel, if we complied with your request. I have no doubt that you are a good man, and should prove to be one quarter of a second spy with his weapon than you your promising little article. I have no doubt that you are a good man, and should prove to be one quarter of a second spy with his weapon than you your promising little article.

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He read the terrible narrative with keen interest, and when his eye fell upon the author's signature he felt a strange thrill in his breast. The name recurred to him. He pondered for awhile, and then wrote a letter to the ex-confederate colonel, asking him if he did not recall to mind a letter he published in the Union Army, that of Lieutenant in a Kansas regiment—before he was mustered out of the service. Within a few days the mail brought him a reply. The confederate veteran did not remember the federal veteran whom he had found, apparently dying, on the field of battle. The colonel was surprised to learn that the wounded soldier of fifteen years before was still alive; but he remembered the message with which the latter had entrusted to him to be delivered to the federal veteran whom he had found, apparently dying, on the field of battle. The colonel was surprised to learn that the wounded soldier of fifteen years before was still alive; but he remembered the message with which the latter had entrusted to him to be delivered to the federal veteran whom he had found, apparently dying, on the field of battle.

He declared that he had done all within his power to convey the message to its proper destination. He wrote a reply to the northern officer, whose acquaintance he had formed amid such grim surroundings. The southern officer wrote to him in reply, asking him to deliver the message to the federal veteran whom he had found, apparently dying, on the field of battle. The colonel was surprised to learn that the wounded soldier of fifteen years before was still alive; but he remembered the message with which the latter had entrusted to him to be delivered to the federal veteran whom he had found, apparently dying, on the field of battle.

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ly at manufacturers prices at
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pleasurable cares, if you will—that come to every
household, is the necessity of choosing suitable
birthdays and anniversary gifts for our family and
friends, whom custom bids us remember. Tastes
may vary, but there is no taste to which the beau-
tiful does not appeal. If you have a doubt as to the
proper thing, drop in and allow me the pleasure of
showing you my elegant line of novelties in
jewelry, watches, clocks, etc. I am very confident
I can please you in every particular.

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best and cheapest

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money by purchasing our brick. Office No. 33
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COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool
yesterday at 5 1/16; in New York at 10 1/16; in At-
lanta at 9 1/16.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS U. S. A.,
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, May 1, 2:32, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of
time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.

Barometer.

Thermometer.

Wind.

Force.

Direction.

Remarks.

Weather.

Time of observation.

6:31 a. m.

7:31 a. m.

8:31 a. m.

9:31 a. m.

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CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO. DRESS GOODS!

LADIES', CHILDRENS AND MISSES' SHOES

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ARE KEEPING THEIR STOCK UP TO ITS EXCELLENT

STANDARD, AND INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

LATEST ADDITIONS, CONSISTING OF THE

NEWEST STYLES AND BEST GRADES

READY-MADE CLOTHING & PIECE GOODS,

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156 Marietta Street and in Rear of 196 Marietta Street.

THE OLD BOOK STORE.

PHILLIPS & CREW'S

MUSIC HOUSE, Atlanta.

Wants confederate postage stamps, used or un-

used, also stamps issued during the war by cities,

towns, etc.

I guarantee to pay twenty per cent more than any

dealer in the south. Will purchase all kinds of

confederate publications. Old books bought and

sold. School books specialty. Confederate money

wanted. Catalogues free.

H. S. D. BERRY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office over Chamberlin, Boynton & Co's. En-

trances on Whitehall and Hunter streets. Office

hours 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Residence 506

Whitehall street.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION MAY 10TH, 48 VAC-

ant lots on Jordan Johnson's Hill, between

Honston, Harris, Howland and Randolph streets, sale

beginning promptly at 3 o'clock p. m. This mag-

nificent property is near Jackson street horse cars

and the Boulevard, which are the fashionable drives

of the city. It is perfectly level, and recognized as

the best unimproved elevation so near the center.

If you wish a first-class, convenient home, attend

this sale. Titles perfect.

RICE & WILSON, Auctioneers.

HENDRIX & MCBURNEY,

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 30, AT 3

P. M., that high and central lot bounded

by Foundry, Lowe, Magazine and Maple streets.

This property has never been offered but has been

held by John S. Hendrix, although much sought after.

Plats will be ready at our office. Get one and look

at the property. HENDRIX & MCBURNEY.

A MATTER OF TITLES.

Which Results in the Arrest of a Young Man for Cheat-

ing and Swindling.

Some three weeks ago, Hugh R. Elliott purchased

of W. B. Smith, who was acting as agent for his

wife, a piece of property near the exposition grounds,

paying \$1,000 cash for the same. A few days ago

Mr. Elliott discovered the titles were not good and

at once went to work to find Mr. Smith,

who at that time was out of the city. Yesterday

Mr. Smith arrived in the city, and on becoming

aware of his arrival, Mr. Elliott went before Justice

Tanner and swore out a warrant for the arrest of

Mr. Smith, charging him with cheating and swind-

ling. The warrant was backed by the sheriff, and

Balliff Owens, who soon succeeded in finding and

arresting the desired party, who was at once taken

before Justice Tanner, tried and found guilty, con-

fessed and gave a bond of \$1,000 for appearance, Mr.

Camp, a farmer of Cobb county, standing his secur-

ity. Mr. Smith is a young man and was raised in

Campbell county, near Fairburn, but afterwards

moved to Atlanta, and not long since made

Johnson his home, where he is now residing.

He is spoken of as a well connected young

man and highly respected. Mr. Elliott is well

known in Atlanta in every walk of life. The

case will be an interesting one and will doubt-

less attract the attention of many.

A Sewing Machine Factory.

Last night a meeting was held at the Kimball

house by a number of capitalists looking to the

establishment of a sewing machine factory in

Atlanta. There were present Mr. R. J. Lowry, Mr.

Thomas Hendley, Mr. J. C. Peck, Mr. Meakin, Mr.

Van Winkle, Dr. Harris, Mr. F. G. Hancock, Mr.

Hinds, Mr. Hall, Mr. James Tripp, of New York,

who is the inventor and the owner of the patent,

and Mr. Richards, a New York attorney. The

company is to be organized with \$300,000 capital

stock, and when the factory is in operation it is ex-

pected that from three hundred to six hundred

hands will be employed. Such an enterprise would

be a valuable addition to the city.

Stellar Cases.

Officers Green and McWilliams, late last night,

came in contact with Henry Young and Mike

Winkle, two young white men, who were laboring

with a heavy bundle which aroused the suspicion

of the officers. An investigation of the packages

showed that the men were loaded with a lot of rail-

road brasses which they confessed to have

stolen from the East. They were taken to the

station house and held until the morning, when

they were released. The brasses are worth about

sixty dollars, and are now at the station house

awaiting a claimant, while the boys are there, also, awaiting a preliminary

trial upon the charge of larceny.

Seaman Last Night.

The entertainment by Seaman last night,

at DeGiv's, was first-class in every particular,

although the audience was rather small. Seaman

deserves a full house. His feats of sleight-of-hand

were marvelous, while the "Journey Through the

World," and the "Electra," with Mile. Seaman as

the central figure, were exceedingly interesting.

The china set was won last night by Mr. S.

Weeks, and the gold watch was won by M. Dooley.

At the machine this afternoon a fifty-dollar

size doll will be given away, with other presents.

There will also be a performance to-night.

Library Matters.

One hundred and sixty-four volumes of new

fiction and juveniles were received at the Young

Men's library on Saturday. A part were put on

the shelves yesterday, and the remainder will be

at the library. It is earnestly requested of all

members who possibly can to be present at this

meeting, as several matters of importance will be

under discussion.

MES FRATTE,

Mrs. W. D. KELLY, President.

PERSONAL.

John H. James returned home yesterday from

New York.

L. E. Minor and wife, of Detroit, have rooms at

the Kimball.

Wales Wynton, of the Athens Banner-Watchman,

is in the city.

Dr. A. Meyers, of Hamilton, Ohio, is quartered

at the Kimball.

Sanford H. Cohen, of Augusta, Georgia, is regis-

tered at the Kimball.

The Kier boys are now mourning the loss of their

beloved friend, Osmond Sanders.

John W. Keller, of New York, a prominent

commercialist of New York, is stopping at the Kimball.

Mrs. O. A. Ransom, a charming and accomplished

young lady of Griffin, Georgia, is stopping at the

Kimball.

Hon. F. B. Hodges, of Hartford, is in the city on

his way to Texas, where he will make a visit of

about a month.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

J. T. PENDLETON, Receiver.

MEETINGS.

The Ladies Memorial Association will meet at 5

o'clock Wednesday afternoon, May 21, at the Young

Men's Library. It is earnestly requested of all

members who possibly can to be present at this

meeting, as several matters of importance will be

under discussion.

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